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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,465	08/01/2003	Keat Hock Yeoh	LIMCP008	3836
25920	7590	12/16/2004	EXAMINER	
MARTINE & PENILLA, LLP 710 LAKEWAY DRIVE SUITE 200 SUNNYVALE, CA 94085			HAN, JASON	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2875	

DATE MAILED: 12/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/632,465	YEOH, KEAT HOCK	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Jason M Han	2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 August 2003.
2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) 1 is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Drawings

2. Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.
3. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show motion detector (please designate with a reference number) as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be

canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency.

Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: syntactical error – "is characterized in which" makes the claim convoluted – please consider deleting or revising. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 5, 6, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6. Claim 5 recites the limitation "serrated lateral end of the intermediate connector body and the serrated end of the lamp holder" in lines 2-3 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

7. Claim 6 recites the limitation "serrated open terminal end of the intermediate connector body" in lines 2-3 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
8. Claim 7 recites the limitation "un-serrated lateral end of the intermediate connector body" in lines 3-4 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandell et al. (U.S. Patent 5649761) in view of Wang (U.S. Patent 6522748).
10. With regards to Claim 1, Sandell discloses an adjustable lamp fixture including:
 - a mounting plate [Figures 1-3: (10)];
 - at least an intermediate connector body [Figures 1-3: (21)];
 - a lamp holder [Figures 1-3: (13)];
 - wherein one terminal end of the intermediate engages the mounting plate and another terminal end engages the lamp holder.

Sandell does not specifically teach the lamp fixture having first and second sets of standard screw and spring mechanisms respectively connected to the mounting plate and lamp holder ends of the intermediate for respectively facilitating a rotation and tilting

of the lamp fixture. In addition, Sandell does not specifically teach the screw and spring mechanisms including a shoulder screw, a tower spring, and a compression ring.

Wang teaches such an adjustable support frame including an intermediate connector body [Figures 1, 2, 4: (2)] having one terminal end [Figure 1: (211)] engaging a base [Figure 1: (1)] and another terminal end [Figure 1: (221)] engaging a support [Figure 1: (3)]. Each of the engaging mechanisms includes a screw [Figure 1: adjacent to (215, 225)], a spring [Figure 1: (213, 223)], and a compression ring [Figure 1: (215, 225)] for facilitating rotation and tilt.

Wang is considered analogous art with respect to an intermediate connector body [Claims 1-6], and teaches, “A supporting frame is frequently applied to engage with an article with another article and there are different supporting frames, which offer for engaging different articles. Especially, a variety of products are made under highly developed science and technology nowadays and it is much more possible for the products to have chances engaging with each other by way of a supporting frame accordingly [Column 1, Lines 10-16]... The present inventor has developed a lot of different type of supporting frames to fit different requirements [Column 1, Lines 25-26].”

It would have been obvious to modify the adjustable lamp fixture of Sandell to incorporate the intermediate connector of Wang to ensure that the lamp may perform all possible spatial movements [Wang: Column 1, Lines 6-8] for illumination purposes. Such adjustability and pivot mounting is commonly known within the art and is considered a matter of design preference.

Sandell corroborates, "Pivot mounting 22 is preferably provided with a releasable locking mechanism, by which the user may release the pivot mounting for pivoting the lamp holder to the desired direction and then lock the mounting for securing the aimed lamp holder in place. In the embodiment illustrated here the releasable locking mechanism is provided by a pair of rings 27A and 27B with interlocking sawtooth-shaped surfaces. One ring is fixed to socket housing 13 and the other to support arm 21. The rings are held in their interlocking configuration by tightening a bolt attached to knob 28. The particular form of releasable locking mechanism is not important for the present invention, and other mechanisms based on friction, detents, tabs or the like may readily be used in place of that illustrated here [Column 3, Lines 32-45; underlines added by examiner for emphasis]."

11. With regard to Claims 2-3, Sandell in view of Wang discloses the claimed invention as cited above. In addition, both Sandell [Figures 1-3: (27A, 27b)] and Wang [Figure 4: (14, 211, 34, 221)] teach engaging components having terminal ends that are serrated to mesh or mate with one another, so as to allow adjustability yet sufficient force to maintain a lamp's direction.

12. Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandell et al. (U.S. Patent 5649761) in view of Wang (U.S. Patent 6522748) as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Thummel et al. (U.S. Patent 6183106).

With regards to Claim 4, Sandell in view of Wang discloses the claimed invention as cited above, but neither specifically teaches a compression ring ensuring electrical earth-continuity for various components.

Thummel teaches a positive contact copper ring [Figure 6: (80)] that provides electrical earth-continuity for various components [Column 2, Lines 60-64; Column 5, Lines 13-15].

It would have been obvious to modify the adjustable lamp fixture of Sandell with the intermediate connector of Wang to further incorporate the copper ring of Thummel to ensure appropriate electrical communication and unnecessary usage of excessive wiring. Such a configuration is commonly known within the art whereby components are made of electrically, as well as thermally, conductive material to simplify manufacturing.

13. With regards to Claims 5-6, Sandell in view of Wang discloses the claimed invention as cited above, but neither specifically teaches an O-ring sandwiched between intermediate and lamp holder, nor between the intermediate and mounting plate.

Thummel teaches, "A heat resilient O-ring is inserted in an enlarged rear portion of the central bore of a reflector housing such that the internal surface of the O-ring slip fits around the cylindrical body of the light bulb to cushion the light bulb for radial movements of the light bulb and so that the light bulb remains mechanically and optically aligned with the central axis... The thickness of the O-ring is chosen to be sufficient to absorb shock from the bulb and the O-ring slip fits around the bulb to assure proper mechanical and optical alignment to the central axis of the bulb [see Abstract]."

It would have been obvious to modify the adjustable lamp fixture of Sandell with the intermediate connector of Wang to further incorporate the O-ring of Thummel to

ensure an appropriate and tight closure between the engaging components. Such a limitation is commonly known within the art.

14. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandell et al. (U.S. Patent 5649761) in view of Wang (U.S. Patent 6522748) as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Young (U.S. Patent 3219811).

Sandell in view of Wang discloses the claimed invention as cited above, but neither specifically teaches a gasket sandwiched between the spring and ring of the second set of standard screw and spring mechanism.

Young teaches such annular gaskets [Figure 3: (38, 46)].

It would have been obvious to modify the adjustable lamp fixture of Sandell with the intermediate connector of Wang to further incorporate the annular gasket of Young to ensure a tight and effective seal for the intermediate and the second set of standard screw and spring mechanism.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following references have been cited to further show the state of the art pertinent to the current application, but may not be exhaustive:

US Patent 1812290 to Gehersky;

US Patent 3433887 to Driskell;

US Patent 3580459 to Gage et al;

US Patent 3599910 to Wipff;

US Patent 3844517 to Fraser;

US Patent 4286311 to Maglica;

US Patent 5217296 to Tanner et al;

US Patent 5258899 to Chen;

US Patent 5299773 to Bertrand;	US Patent 5335159 to Chen et al;
US Patent 5381323 to Osteen et al;	US Patent 5662411 to Haslam et al;
US Patent 5717203 to Yung;	US Patent 5761844 to Horschel;
US Patent 5941630 to Finke et al;	US Patent 5943925 to Huang;
US Patent 5996957 to Kurtz;	US Patent 6012827 to Caplan et al;
US Patent 6030095 to Moore et al;	US Patent 6100803 to Chang;
US Patent 6175309 to Drake et al;	US Patent 6196705 to Finke et al;
US Patent 6244553 to Wang;	US Patent 6278967 to Hall;
US Patent 6286738 to Robins et al;	US Patent 6296367 to Parsons et al;
US Patent 6500318 to Gowans et al;	US Patent 6644827 to Birdwell;
US Patent 6781129 to Leen.	

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason M Han whose telephone number is (571) 272-2207. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (571) 272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JMH (12/3/2004)



JOHN ANTHONY WARD
PRIMARY EXAMINER